

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

D.V.D. et al,

Plaintiffs,

V.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security et al
Respondents,**

Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-10676-BEM

SERVICE ORDER AND ORDER CONCERNING DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION

Murphy, D.J.

Plaintiffs D.V.D. et al, a proposed class of people each under an immigration order of removal, have filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The proposed class members name the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Kristi Noem, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, in her official capacity; Pamela Bondi, U.S. Attorney General, in her official capacity; and Antone Moniz, Superintendent, Plymouth County Correctional Facility, in his official capacity, as respondents.

Upon review of the petition, the Court hereby ORDERS as follows:

1. The clerk of this court shall serve a copy of the petition upon respondents and the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.
2. Respondents shall, no later than March 25, 2025, answer or respond to the petition.
3. Although a United States District Court does not generally have subject-matter jurisdiction to review orders of removal, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(1), (g), it does generally have

jurisdiction over habeas petitions. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a). Furthermore, a federal court “always has jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction,” including its own subject-matter jurisdiction. *Brownback v. King*, 592 U.S. 209, 218-19 (2021) (quoting *United States v. Ruiz*, 536 U.S. 622, 628 (2002)). In order to give the court an opportunity to consider whether it has subject-matter jurisdiction, and if so to determine the validity of the habeas petition, the court may order respondent to preserve the status quo. *See United States v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 330 U.S. 258, 293 (1947) (“[T]he District Court ha[s] the power to preserve existing conditions while it [is] determining its own authority to grant injunctive relief,” unless the assertion of jurisdiction is frivolous.). Such an order is valid unless and until it is overturned, even when the issuing court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction to determine the merits of the underlying action. *See id.* at 294-95 (upholding criminal contempt convictions for violations of a preliminary injunction, assuming the District Court had no jurisdiction to decide the underlying matter). This principle applies with even greater force where the action the court enjoins would otherwise destroy its jurisdiction or moot the case. *See United States v. Shipp*, 203 U.S. 563, 573 (1906).

4. Accordingly, and unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the petitioners shall not be moved outside the District of Massachusetts without first providing advance notice of the intended move. Such notice shall be filed in writing on the docket in this proceeding, and shall state the reason why the government believes that such a movement is necessary and should not be stayed pending further court proceedings. Once that notice has been docketed, the petitioner shall not be moved out of the District for a period of at least 48 hours from the time of that docketing. If the 48-hour notice period “would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the same time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or

legal holiday.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(2)(C). The time period may be shortened or extended as may be appropriate by further order of the Court.

So Ordered.

Dated: March 23, 2025

/s/ Brian Murphy
District Judge, United States District Court